BUSINESS MOTICES.

THE GREAT FEATURE AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.—
The splendid assortment of Youths' and Boys' Clothing, which has just been spread before the public at GENIN'S Bazaar, is drawing crowds of admirers. Ladies recently from Paris say, and with truth, that nothing like it is to be found in any catabilishment in that city. The cause is obvious. Genin's stock cons sta of the cream of more than a dozen of the most elegans assortments in Paris. As the Venus de Medici is said to combine the perfections of many beautiful women, so does this model Bazaar combine the attractions of the first establishments abroad, in each of its departments. Nor is this sil; the superb Youth's Boys' and Infants' Clothing, embracing a variety of rederroke styles not procurable elsewhere in this country, is sold at the Paris retail prices. In short the Bezzar is destined to become as famous for moderate prices as for unequalled goods.

GENIN'S BAZAAR, St. Nicholas Hall, No. 513 Broad way. THE GREAT FEATURE AT GENIN'S BAZAAR .-

GENTLEMEN'S HATS-FALL FASHION-POSseasing every attractive quality to commend them; becom-ing in style, superb in material, and brilliant in finish. The Hate introduced this season by Banta, the institer, No. 106 Canal-st, possess at the above requisites. We commend our readers to give him a call.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS-FALL PATTERN. Bird, corner Pine and Nussau-sta.—The style for the ensu-ing season will be introduced on Wednesday, Sept. 1. The high finish and superior fabric of the Hata now offered to public inspection will be evident to the closest observer. Bird, corner Pine and Nassau-sts.

KNOX'S TRADE.-Night and day the employées of KNOX, the Hatter, are busily employed in turning out that of the Fall style, and so incessant has been the demand that it has required all of KNOX's energy and perseverance to prevent his shelves being completely employed of their contents. This looks like prosperity, and as we know it to be a fact, we take pleasure in recording it. Be in the fashion by patronizing the Hatter at No. 128 Fulton et.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON .- Thousands of our foreign residents having concluded to wear the usual towens of mourning in honor of the lake Duke of Wellington, GENIN would announce that he is prepared to furnish a very superior article for the hat and arm. Gentlemen who may wish their Hats directed in crape in the neatest style, and on the instant, will call at GENIN's, No. 214 Broadway.

FASHION'S HOME.-If a reputation, running FASHIOR'S HOME.—If a reputation, running through a quarter of a century, for seiting the most fashion-able ready-made clothing in the world, may entitle a business house to claim this title, it certainly belongs of full and winter Clothing for the present your viniticates that right. They boldly pronounce it not morely superior but unepproachable by any other firm in the insuress. Let the public, the true arbiters of tasts, call and decide for themselves. JENNINGS & CO. know of no better advertisement for them then a comparison of the cut and style of their clothing with those of other and younger houses. Their facilities for producing elegant goods (in consequence of their long experience) are unequaled, and their cost, pantaloon and vest cutters might be matched against any in the United States. The clothing made to order at this establishment cannot be excelled in ft. fashion, or workmenship, and an entire and can be furnished in a few hours. W. T. JENNINGS & Co. No. Di Broadway, American Hotel.

NAVY, MILITARY AND MARINE OFFICERS' CLOTHING AND OFFICIAL EQUIPMENT DEFOT.—GEORGE P. FOX. Tailor, Cloth Importer, and leader of Fashious, No. 323 Broadway, corner of (Mark) Authory et., opposite the Broadway Bank and Theater.

ANDREWS & LANDEIER, Merchant Tailors, here removed from No. 235 to No. 527 Broadway, (Brewster's Markle Buildings between Houston and Biseck-er-sta.) where they are prepared to furnish a ticles in the line at the shortest notice, and the most familianthe mate-

THE ORIENTAL K'HABAN OVERCOAT.-The tandard fashionable Overroat, made by Gzoacz P. For orner of Broodway and Anthonyset. Oriental Kinaban. 7. Congressional Kinaban. Webster Kinaban. 8. Git zeen Kinaban. Clerical Kinaban. 9. Northern Kinaban. Military Kinaban. 10. Eastern Kinaban. Naval Kinaban. 11. Western Kinaban. Scuatorial Kinaban. 12. Southern Kinaban.

"HAPPY AM I, FROM CARE I'M FREE."-Thus "HAPPY AM I, FROM CARE I M FREE."—I BUS and Ollifour, the Chief Magistrate of Cashmere, as he was depicted in the bailet opers of "La Bayadere," and thus sing or say all gendlemen who have bought outs of clothing from SeitTi & Rick, of No. 102 Fution-at. This is no marvel. Any men, with one of the degant, feshionable and chesp suits of Ciothing that can be found there, must have joy at his heart and contentment at his linguistics. SMITH & Rick have the best assortment of Ciothing to be viewed of selected from in this city.

The whole boundless Universe is ours. exclaimed a dressy gentleman, after examining and purchasing from the extensive stock of ready-made Chothing at Foster's Ster. So. 27 Courtlandt at. The attention of atrangers and clusteria is directed to this ekablishment, where there is always to be obtained any and every article necessary to a gentleman's wardrobe.

WONDERFUL ATTRACTIONS .- G. M. BODINE has just of cred 20 cases new Fall Goods, consisting of new velvets, new sales, new shawls, new meriness, new casimeres, new de leines, and all kinds of new goods of the redest and be at sights to be found in the market. To be said at unequaled low prices, at No. 353 Grandest, corner of Orehard.

LACK AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION. -10,000 pairs Lace and Muslin Curtains, longit at auction at a great sacrifice, and will be sold, for a two days only, at less than cost of importation. If you would secure burgains, go soon to Kelty & Fraguson, No. 239, Broadway and No. 54 Re. down.

Le Amid the strife of parties there is no subject upon which opinions do not dille. As a nass, blage of politicians, of every creed, whose surfact they ender the mest cloquit, fashionable and becoming, and Wasner House.

The Teviot (Scotch) Wool Undergar ments, sold at McLarentin's Cheap Shirt Warehouse, N. 22 Greenwich et., corner of Chambers, New York, are higy recommended by the faculty to tions subject to rheun ism, pain in the cheat, chilla, &c. They are classic, durab and shrink not by washing. Undershirts and Drawers

Beads, of every description, for sale by

Fall. Boots and Shoes.—The best place to get really good Boots and Shoes is at Warkins's, No. 114 Pulton at. By purchasing at this well-known establishment, a person can always be sure of getting first-rate articles, at the lowest prices. Latines', Boys', and Children's Shoes in every variety.

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS .- Ladies and ientlemen's Fashionoble Boot and Shoe Store, No. 119 indexn-st, corner of North Moore-late No. 321 Greenwich. Every description of Boots and Shose unde to order, and arranted. Lasts made and reserved to fit the most peculiar named feet. Joses Burkell.

BOOTS AND SHORS .- Ladies desirous of having cleam. fitting Gaiters and Sludes of every description, cannot do a waser thing than to call into the manufactory of CANTELL, at No. 356 Bowery. The dampines little foot of be fitted with the daintiest of gaiters and shors, and my on having the least consideration for their understanding winot hesitate to call as recommended.

RICH CARPETINGS .- SMITH & LOUNSBERY,

RICH CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 446 Pearled, have now in store a complete and desirable assoctment of Fall Styles, which they are offering at the
following very low prices:

Per jard.
Velvet Carpets... 10, to 16. Tapestry lugrains... 6, to 7,
Tapestry 60... 7, to 10. Superfine do... 5, to 6,
Brussell do... 7, to 10. Extra tine do... 4, to 5,
3-ply do... 7, to 9, Common do... 1, 0, to 3,
Also, Floof Oil Chotts, 3 to 24 feet water Druggets, 1 to 4
yards wide, and all other goods connected with the trade, at
equally low rates.

A CHANCE FOR BARGAISS!-We are told that John Greason, of No. 251 Greenwich st., is just at this time offering some great bargains in Oil Cloths. Alsa, some splendid Window Shades are offered extremely low. Peper Hangings, Cornices, Banda, and all the peraphernalia of this branch of trade, at prices entirely satisfactory.

Housekeepers and all others in want of Bedding, Redsteeds, &c., would do well to call at M. Wit-LARD's old established Warercoms, No. 180 Chathamest, corner of Mulberry-st, where may be found the largest assortment of articles in his line ever offered to the public.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSPITUTE .- COntributors to this Fair can have their Bus nose Cards printed cheaper and better at the Congress Carm Facroxy, No. 45 Very-st, than elsewhere in the city, it causes; unusue of the factory making their own stock. \$19,000 worth of superb Playing Cards on hand, and for sale cheaper than can be purchased at any other factory.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY .- JERGENSEN WATCHES AND JEWELBY, — JERGENSEN WATCHES,—Just received by the subscriber, some very fine Jeuke Jergensen Watches, with certificates from the manufacturer, warmanted perfect time-keepers. For sale at less than the sand prices.
Cooper Watches—Some in hunting cases, duplex and levers, pointst time-keepers.
Independent Second Watches and Querter Seconds—For timing horse; in gold and aliver cases.
Splendid gold pocket Chronometers, which run without any variation.

Splended gold pocket consents are transition.

Ensured Watches for ladics.

Gold and silver levers, detached levers, lopine, duplex, and all other siyles of Watches. All of the above for sole at less than the usual prices.

Diamondes—Diamond Pins, Rings, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, and Grosses, for sale low.

Also, all kinds of Jewelry, Silver Spoons, Forks, &c., at Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholessle and rotal, No. 11 Wall-st, up-starts.

Wholessle and rotal, No. 11 Wall-st, up-starts.

DARIUS DAVISON'S yacht Sea Bird will be

anchored daily of the Battery, near Casile Garden, during the month of October, when not in use. Persons desirous of seeing the many advantages claimed for the new model practically proved, can have a sail on the Sea Bird by applying for a permit at my office between 9 and 12 o'clock daily.

Just published, a Pamphlet of 50 pages, explaining the principles and edvantages of the new madel as applied to research for the ocean and rivers, illustrated with engravings. Price 25 oceans. Can be had at my office.

DARIUS DAVISON, No. 374 Broadway.

TO THE OWNERS OF PROPERTY IN BROADway.—The owners of property in Broadway opposed to a Railroad in that avenue are invited to call at the store of Messes, Solosson & Hart, No. 241 Broadway, and sign a remonstrance against the project. Those was have already aggred (as well as those who have no) are desired to company with the respect to order to carry our time on season and Committee.

PROF. MORSE.—
Searcher of nature's secret ways,
The historing shall be dim
To that high meed of well-carned fame
The future both for him.

Bold Franklin fore the bolt from Heaven, And curbed its awful might; o Morse the further power was given To make it read and write.

Morse schooled lightning; Daynerre schooled light; the one produced words and sounds, the other faces and forms. Morse lives; Daynerre sleeps, and his mantle has fallen upon Root, whose works are the eavy and admiration of all other artists. Root is at No. 363 Broadway.

MADAME SONTAG AT BRADY'S .- The first portrait of this unrivaled extiste ever taken in this country may be seen at Enapy's Gallery, No. 235 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. Also, Solid or Sterroscopic Pictures—the greatest improvement yet made in the Photographic art.

At WHITTEMORE'S Stereoscopic Gallery. No. 373 Broadway, rooms have been fitted up expressly for sitters who are desirous of securing speaking likenesses by this new and wonderful process. Specimens of the art, to sether with a splendid collection of Daguerrotype views of west Indian and American scenary, are open for the inspec-tion of the public.

PAPER WARRHOUSE-WRITING PAPER BY THE CASE ONLY—CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliffs sele Agents for the Victoria Mills, and Agents for almost the Paper Manufacturers in this country, now offer for as on very favorable terms, (much lower than mill prices) of the most extensive and desirable stocks of America French and English Writing Papers ever shown in the Chief Size.

HAIR DYEING.-CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR LIGHT HAIR DYE-To color the Hair and Whiteers the moment it is applied, without injury to the hair or skin. It can be washed immediately without disturbing the color, improving the texture and conferring elasticity to fee hair. It is applied or sold at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House. Private room for applying the dye.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S MANactory for these articles is celebrated in all parts of the old; persons wishing a light, elegant and durable Wig a super cen surely be ented. His Hair Dye is applied, or guarantee) or sold, wholesale and retail, at No. 4 Wall Copy the address—beware of imitations.

RHEUMATISM CURED.-Every form of this dreadful disease, from the recent Inflammatory (acute) to old Chronic cases of many years' standing, may be cared by the use of a few bottles of that now-celebrated remedy, MORTIMORE'S RECUMATE COMPOUND and BLOOD PURI-MONTIMORE'S REGUMATIC COMPOUND and BLOOD FURI-FIRE. This medicine is entirely of vogetable extractions— an internal remedy, prepared for this one-disease alone.— Thousands of potients have been curred during the past year by the use of this preparation, many of them old chromic cases of from ten to forty years' standing—crapples for years, and long since given up by eminent physicians both in this country and Europe. Testimony of the highest chracter, sustaining these facts, will be chearfully submitted to the imprection of those afflicted, or their friends, who may feel sufficient interest to cell at the Central Office of the propri-etors, No. I Barclay-st., Astor House, New-York.

We invite the attention of capitalists and others to the large sale of Real Estate at Auction, by Av-rucovy J. BLEECKER, This Day, 12th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, consisting of 55 heautiful Lots of Ground, situated in the central and most important part of the benithy and pleasant village of New-Rocicelle, West-chester County, and near the New-York and New-Haven Railread Depot. Also, will be sold 6 cluace Building Lots on Medison-st., in the City of Brooklyn, and a beautiful Ferm of 170 acres on the west bank of Seneca Lake, on mile from Geneva. Mans of the above can be had of the Auctioners, No. 7 Broad-st.

I W My Patients, throughout the United States, Causals, and the West Indies, are hereby informed that I have just received the largest and most beariful lot of Artificial Eyes ever imported, which can be inserted without an operation, and will more and look like the natural Eye. Discusses of the Eye and Est especially treated, from 9 to 40 clock, daily James W. Powiell, M. D. Oculist, Aurist, &c., No. 572 Broadway.

All good housewives will rejoice in and plorify the name of DURKER, after they have given his Bur-ing Powder a fair trial. The Powders obviate all the an-noymers attendant upon the search for yeast durany such weather as we have had for the past month or two. The Powders are all they are claimed to be—we have tried them.

Fowlers & Wells, Phrenologists and

TW Gouraun's Liquid Hair Dye is, without exception or reservation, the very best over invented. Equally colebrated is Gouraun's Medicated Soas for curing pinules, freekles, sait rheum, fiesh worms, tetter, sallowners, ton, roughness, &c. Poudre Subrille uproots hair from any part of the body. Liquid Roure, Lely White and Hair Gloss, at No. 67 Walkerst, near Broadway.

Liv livonarewise and will taken ote of watts's nerawandright togivethemoneyhocketsight forwhyshould plestytheirhocyda forwhatnobeneitsfords Johnseyns igweyocanchrocedet amambereighteeninaanstreet.

tr Read the circulars, and thence, reade Craw year inference.—The first chargets, and other professional mea, testify to the infoliability and harmlessness of Lyon's Magnetic Flowder, for the destruction of descript His Magnetic Fills are also admitted to be certain death to rate and mice. Depot No. 444 Broadway.

A few reasons why the Porous Glass Fifter is so highly recommended: It removes all importities from the water; it does not create verdigits; it is cleaned by simply reversing it; it is necessary as regards health and taste; it is so cheap, only \$1.50. Depot, Gothic Rail, No. 16 Broadway.

LIVER COMPLAINT .- This dangerous and often

as described by the Doctor himself.

"SYMPTOMS OF A DIRASED LIVER.—Pain in the right le, and somatimes in the left, under the edge of the ribs—e petient being rarely able to lie on the left; pains some to sunder the shoulder-bade, frequently extending to the pof the shoulder-bade, frequently extending to the pof the shoulder-bade in requestly extending to the post section of the matter in the post section of the matter in the soul, justice, but sometimes alternate with lax; dall, any sensetions in the body part of the head; less of managed are cough; we have seen that the same and debility; corrows irrabidly if feet cold or burning, and prickly sensation of skin low into head indice, with discribination to exercise, although

every remedy.

Have you asylver all of these symptoms! If so, vyz will find a certain remedy in Dr. M. Lame's Pills, which may be purchased in New-York, wholesale and retail, of C. V. CLICKENER & CO. No. 21 Bardyny-st, and Boyr & Paul. No. 40 Courtisalt-st. Sold slag by all the principal

A BOON TO THE APPLICTED .- TRUSSES .- Rups effectually cored by Markon's newly-invented, half, adjusting, classic Trius. S. N. Markon, Practical Prisonacture, is the inventer of a new Trius, proposition by Faculty to be the most effective one extant, property stirg itself to every position of the body, rethering bacement impossible. It not only insures a complete nition of the bowels, but effects a radical cure. Mr. March having had upward of twenty years' experience it the treatment of hereis, will guarantoe a cure in ever case of rupture, of however long standing. A comprete female in attendance to work upon ladies. Children in the control of the control o female in attendance to wait upon ladies. Children in a riably cured. Open until 9 o'clock in the avening. Marsh & Co., No. 2] Maldendanc.

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.-In consenee of the great and increasing demand for this cricle, troprietors have recently provided adminional and corresponding facilities to execute the same, and have associated sers, Rivyler & Putsau, farnishing undertevers, in that such of their business, and who are prepared to supply all is for Bursa Cos. s. Also, Hearses, Carriage, Stronds, ps. and all required appendages and a purposent for fure.

We take pleasure in reserving the public, that any discountered in their care as undertakers, will be promptly entrusted to their care as undertakers, will be prount appropriately attended to, and their charges are reason and adiafactors. Below are along extracts, then be

le and arisfactory. Below are allow extracts from leaters centry received concerning these Metallic Burnal Cases, by M. KAYMOND & Co., No. No Broadway:
MESSES, W. M. RAYMOND & Co.—Gentlement For the central Metallic Burlal Case, presented by you, in which to behavior remains of my father were co received from cashington City to Kentucky, and in which they now received you will please account in classic of the femile. satisfactory, that it gives me pleasage to recommend Illian Cases of your manufacture to the favorable notice of the idde. Very respectfully, your obeliant several, Tanous S. C.I.Av. Mr. H. G. W. Tyler, Agent for Fak's Metallic ured Cose, Abordson, Miss.—Dear Sir: The remains of r brether, J. D. Annia which were on the 3ch inst. placed one of the above cases, and fransparted over rough of for 15 miles, to his father's residence in Many County, and, reached there on the 11th inst. The body what is a fact state of preservation in all reasects and we recent Team, reached there on the 11th inst. The body was in a nearct state of preservation in all respects, and we regard F-A's Cares as the best articles move to use for the preserva-tion of the dead. Yours, truly, Thomas Amis, John Amis.

ANOTHER ASTONISHING CURE.—LEVIC STEWANT, residing at No. 121 Hosterest, New York, by trade a
tailor, of mindle size, and about the see of thintry-time, came
to our office in the early part of Angust. He explained his
condition to have been for some months so unhealthy as to
prevent him almost sentirely from following his calling. A
day respine could, so thosesant during the night for the part
existen winds, as to distinct his immediate might for the part
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divide out, lovering him in the morning in a state of mark
total dehality. The expectation, though of a marked nurment character, were not particularly annoying, but the
shortness of broathing, and remeal distorbance arising from
the standings of the system, was such as to reader like almost
a banden. He took one bordle of the Hantings Narraus Systry, and, one coming beck, stated that, with the exception
of one night, the sweets had not visited him, and that he
indistormer; coughnot much better. Two both's were now
narmished him, with some directions. He come back in the
days, and somewhat to our surprise, we confess for we
judged it to be a broatchial completed with a pulman ary
affection, declared that his great annover, the coverh had
entirely subsided, and that he could smoke night or day and
follow his employment. With the exception of two days,
during which, from exposure to wet, a slight constants. ANOTHER ASTONISHING CURE.-LEVIC STEW. ow his surpoised, and that he could smoke night or day are ow his supplement. With the exception of two days ing which, from exposure to wet, a slight coughing or ced, he has been continually gaining, and is now (Octa, or quite well. C. V. Chickenes & Co., No. 21 Barchy in the Account for D.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12.

For Europe.

The next number of The Tribune for Eupean Circulation will be issued THIS MORNING, o'clock. It will contain all the Latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrap pers, ready for mailing, can be had at the desk. Price Six Cents. The Canada sails from Boston To-Morrow at 12 o'clock.

JOSEPH A. FLAKE is the authorized carrier of The Tribune in the route bounded: North by Forty-fourth-st.; East by Broadway to Fortieth-st. and thence by 5th-av.; South by Twenty-fifth-st.; West by North River. Subscribers who desire to be promptly served are requested to send their names to this office to be placed upon his list.

By TELEGRAPH .- en. Scorr reached Sandusky Saturday evening. The account given of his journey from Tiffin thither will be found exceedingly interesting. The steamship Pempero, from New-Orleans for San Juan, Nicaragua, sprung a leak and with difficulty got back to port. The brig Ann Eliza, at Portsouth, N. H., reports having been ured into by the Brit ish steamship Devastation. A Mr. Ogn. sv and daughter were killed on the Railroad near Philadelphia, by the P. M. train from New-York yesterday. We have some farther news from California via New-Orleans. There is also an item or two from Chili.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

The State Elections of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana are held this day. The electors of Pennsylvania will choose Members of Congress, eleven Members of the State Senate, a full set of Members of the Assembly, a Judge of the Supreme Court, Canal Commissioner, County Judges, Sheriffs and other local officers. In Ohio are to be chosen Members of Congress, a Judge of the Supreme Court, a Member of the Board of Public Works, and County Auditors, Recorders, &c. In Indiana, in addition to the Congressional Delegation, the Governor, Lieut. Governor, Legislature and local administration generally have to be elected.

In these elections we confidently expect that the Whigs will gain considerably upon their opponents, especially in Penasylvania and Ohio. In Indiana we look for one or two additional members of Congress, but our hopes are not very sanguine, and we prefer to wait till the votes are counted before indulging in a feeling of certainty. We presume the State Administration and Legislature will remain as hitherto in the control of the Sham Democracy.

In Ohio there has been comparatively little excitement with reference to the State and local officers, while the Congressional canvass has been more animated. Though the last Legislature districted the State for the express purpose of giving it to the Opposition, and the Whigs accordingly have to work at great disadvantage, we rely upon gaining two or three members of Congress. In several districts the Opposition is badly split up, and in others the Whig candidates are likely, by dint of personal influence and hard work, to secure their election against heavy odds. Our special hope is that Hon. NELSON B. OLDS, in the XIIth District, may be among the defeated, and that his place may be supplied by SAMUEL GAL-LOWAY. The State election proper will have little significance either way, turning as it will upon local considerations. If a Governor and Legislature were to be chosen, the Whigs would sweep the State, so general is the disgust at the conduct of the present Legislature : but, as it is, we must wait till next year.

In Pennsylvania we expect to make a gain in the Congressional delegation, and that a Whig Judge of the Supreme Court will be elected. Changes in the Legislature are also to be

ing upon national politics. work in either of these States. Pennsylvania and Ohio, we do not doubt will vote for Wax-FIELD SCOTT, but they may to-day fail to vote for his friends. Him they have long known and honored as the illustrious soldier, civilian, patriot, and him they support in many cases from considerations that outweigh party names and predilections. The present contest will at any rate give no adequate indication of what will be done on the 24 of November. The vote will not be so fall, nor will the votes be east for the same party now as then. Thus, in 1848, in Pennsylvania, the October election returned a Loco-Foco Canal Commissioner by a majority of 4,500, and vet in November Gen. Taylon led Gen. Cass by no less than 13,600 votes. The result of today may be similar; but whatever it be, we warn our friends against attribution to it more weight than it ought to possess. If we triumph, it will still be necessary to work in order to serves; if not, there will be no reason for discouragement, as the facts in October, 1848. when the election was much more warmly contested now abundantly demonstrate.

PIERCE AND THE N. H. TEST.

Every day reveals new evidence that the Sham Democracy made a serious mistake in introducing into the Presidential canvass the New-Hampshire Religious Test question, and nominated for the Presidency, two distin- Hampshire Democracy." guished leaders of his party, Mr. Ggo, M. Dal-LAS, in Philadelphia, and Mr. Chas. O'Coson, in this City, introduced him to the public as the great champion of Civil and Religious Freedom: the former gentleman asserting that Pierce had procured the passage of laws providing for the holding of two State Conventions in New-Hampshire to amend the Constitution of that State; that he had made great exertions for the abolition of the Religious Test contained in that Constitution, but that, as a two-thirds vote of the people was required, that measure of justice had been defeated by the united opposition of the Whigs and Abolitionists. By this movement it was hoped some political capital might be made by way of elevating Gen. PIERCE and degrading the Whig party in the estimation of Catholic voters. Had the statement, put forth as it was by so eminent authority. gone unchallenged it would possibly have produced the results anticipated. But

there was a record to refer to at Concord. That record was carefully examined by Mr. W. E. Robinson, and the statements of these distinguished gentlemen were found to be utterly at variance with the truth. Mr. Rosassos published the results of his examination of the Concord record in an able speech, whose facts and figures have been answered by the orators and press of the Loco-Foco party only by violent personal abuse of the author. The fact that this is the only answer they can make, may excuse them in the estimation of that class who hold that "all is fair in polities," but will hardly answer with those who desire the truth. The Satanic Press for the last two or

three days has furnished the latest, and perhaps weakest attempt, yet made to sustain the claims set up for Pience by his backers, in regard to the test question. This is a correspondence between Mr. Pience and Mr. CHAS. O'CONOR. Conscious of the weakness of their card, the Loco-Foco managers of The Press referred to raise an immense sulphurous smoke in the Editorial columns of that impartial sheet, to attract attention from the facts. and cover the retreat of Mr. O'Coxon and Gen. PIERCE. The substance of the correspondence which is to obliterate the record, and establish forever the liberality of Gen. Pizzcz is, that in November 1851, a gentleman named FLOOD, residing in Arkansas, makes a bet with another as to "whether Roman Catholies were excluded from office in the State of New-Hampshire, or prohibited from taking office by the Constitution or laws of that State," and it was agreed to leave the decision to Mr. O'Coxon, who was written to, and not being exactly osted in the matter, sent the letter to Gen. PIERCE. That gentleman, after cogitating on the subject from Dec. 1851, to March 1852, writes as follows :

"Concoan, N. H.
"To Charles O'Conor, Esq., New-York City:
"My Dean Sin—You must have been surprised at my failure to answer your letter of Dec. 24. The fact is, I was schamed to make the confession which truth would then have demanded. At the time of the adoption of our State Constitution, in 1784, the religious test was inserted to repel taunts that had been flung out, after the French estigator, that there was also to be an alliance with the French religion, and the establishment of it here. By the Convention of 1791, the provision was rejected by a decided vote, and the rejection was radiated by a majority of the people; but a two-thirds vote being required for the adoption of the amendment, the adious feature still retained its place.
"In the Convention of 1850, consisting of about 270 members, the vote to strike out this test was almost entirely unantimou.—I think not more than six members voting in the negative. The amendment of the Constitution, in this respect, was submitted to the people at the late election, and although we are not in the receipt to full returns, there is reason to believe that the State is to be no longer disgraced by such a provision in its fundamental law.

of full returns, there is reason to believe that the State is to be no longer disgraced by such a provision in its fundemental law.

"I hope to visit New-York in May, and to have an opportunity to renew the pleasant acquaintance it was my good fortune to make with you many years since.

"With the highest respect, your friend,
"Faans Premon."

Mr. O'Coxon forwarded this letter to Mr. Floor, with a note of his own, erroneously assuring him that the disqualification of Catholics in New-Hampshire had been removed. After the nomination Mr. O'C. wrote to Mr. FLOOD for the letter, and now publishes it with great flourish of trumpets as evidence of the truth of the Loco-Foco statements and of the falsity of those put forth in Mr. Robivson's speech. The letter amounts to just this: That in March last, in writing to an eminent Catholic, Gen. PIERCE expressed himself ashamed of the religious test-or, in other words, ashamed of the bigetry of his party. As much might have been learned from Mr. Rosinson's speech, for he reports Gen. P. as pronouncing the test a stigma upon the State, and it is fair to presume that he was ashamed of it. With all this noise, however, not one single statement of Mr. Rosissox is disproved, or even denied. He has not locked for; these will, however, be due mainly said that the General was not ashamed of the to local causes, and will have no decisive bear. bigotry of his party, but that he took no active part in removing the cause of that shame. - We repeat that we do not entertain very But if the General's shame and mortification were so very profound, why did he not make it manifest? What was he doing all the time from the receipt of that letter in December, 1851, to the Election in March, 1852? Where are the meetings he called, the speeches he made to remove that stigma from his native State? Gen. Pience is a man of some note and influence in New-Hampshire-is said indeed, to rule the State, as Isaac Hun formerly did-and if he had done anything in the way of rousing up the people to a sense of their duty, is it to be supposed that there would have been no record of the fact in the journals of the day! When he desired to dragoon and crush Mr. HALE, he went energetically to work to accomplish his object. When John Arwoop was to be put down for daring to have a conscience or an opinion of his own, the General did paipable service in the cause next his heart by going about the State addressing the people, and the traces of his labor are left in the newspapers give Scorr the overwhelming majority he de. of the time, and the results were seen in the defeat of Mr. Arwoon.

Mr. O'Coxon and The Satanie Press place great stress on the fact that at the time Pixace wrote his letter he was not a candidate and did not expect to be a candidate for the Presidency. If so it would prove that he looked only to his bigoted party in New-Hampshire for preferment -never dreaming that the two-thirds rule of a Baltimere Convention would suddenly transform him into an available candidate for the their efforts to wriggle out of the results of White House-and so he smothered his shame their own folly are ludicrous and weak in for the religious test and shaped his course in the extreme. Gen. Piercz having been recordance with the known wishes of the New

AUSTRALIA.

We need hardly remind our readers that what is now called Australia is a vast islandif not more properly, from its great size, coming under the denomination of a continentits northern extremity almost touching the 10th degree of southern latitude, stretching south ward to the 38th, and lying between the 113th and 154th degrees of east longtitude. It thus comprehends within its compass varieties of elimate varying from the tropical heat to the milder temperature of Virginia or Temessee. The first attempt at settling this colony took

place so recently as 1787, when the British Government, perplexed as to the disposal of its convict population, determined on shipping it off to these then unexplored regions. Accordingly, in the spring of the above-mentioned year, a small fleet, under the command of Capt.

tion of officials, crew, and military guard, was augmented to 1,000 persons. The vessels anchored at Port Jackson, the harbor of Sydney, and thus the seeds of a future empire were planted in January, 1788. We do not propose, in this place, to enter into the minutiæ of the increase of the population, but it is a noteworthy fact, that up to the middle of the year 1851, and before the discovery of the goldfields had had time to work the wondrous emigration that has since set in, the white population, after a lapse of only 64 years, and in spite of numerous drawbacks, had increased to more than 330,000, irrespective of Van Dieman's Land, where no attempt at settlement was made till after the commencement of the pres-

ent century. That portion of the Australian Colonies now under notice is divided into New South Wales, capital, Sydney; Victoria, (called also Port Philip, and Australia Felix.) capital, Melbourne: South Australia, capital, Adelaide: Western Australia, (or the Swan River Settlement, capital, Perth; also, the district of Moreton Bay, (chief town of same name) at present included in the New South Wales division, but whose rising importance will soon cause it to be elevated into a separate colony, managing its own affairs.

New South Wales, as before stated, is the parent colony, and received its designation from Captain Cook, from a fancied resemblance that it bore to the southern portion of the principality of that name. According to the most recent division, it includes the district east of longitude 141 E., and stretching from 26 S. latitude to that boundary. It has the advantage of several rivers, (or rather water-channels, as they would be considered in America,) the principal being the Murray, Clarence and Brisbane, though all these are unfortunately subject in some seasons to drouth-a peculiar and disagreeable feature of nearly all the Australian streams. The soil is, nevertheless, very prolific, and the climate admirable. Dr. Laso, member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, (a Scotchman by birth, but an Australian by adoption, and so enthusiastic in his views of his new home that his statements should be received with a certain amount of caution,)

"For eight months of the year, from March to November, the climite of New South Wales is delightful. The sky is seidom clouded, and for weeks together the sun locks down in unveiled beauty. Refreshing showers in orothary seasons are not unfrequent, and it sometimes rains as heavily as within the tropics. It seldom freezes in Sydney and never snows, but fires are requisite during the day in the winter months, and for a considerable time longer in the mornings and evenings. During summer the heat is rarely appressive, the thermometer seldom rising higher than 75 deg."

The lumphor growth of the northern wart of

The lumber growth of the northern part of New South Wales (the Moreton Bay District,) consists of the red and white cedar, mahogany, tulipwood, resewood, ironwood, lightwood, ressafras, corkwood, the Australian palm, &c., all of which arrive at the greatest perfection. The soil also produces wheat, Indian corn, barev, and the sweet potato, (some specimens of the latter weighing 30 pounds!) while arrowroot, cotton, coffee, tobacco, the sugar cane, and the guava may be profitably grown; and experiments have proved that silk may be procured, a plantation of the mulberry tree having thriven extraordinarily. There are also some flourishing vineyards on the Macleay, and a kind of wild fig is highly spoken of. The southern part of the colony consists principally of land in possession of squatters, as they are termed, or proprietors of those immense herds of sheep and cattle, whose produce has till lately formed the staple export of Australia generally. The vast tract of land over which these flocks and herds roam-stretching in a straight line about 1,100 miles across the country-is not the actual property of the beautiful spot is not without its petites misesquatters, but is merely hired of the Govern ment from year to year, each applicant receiving a license for a "run," as it is termed in the local designation, incurring the risk of being removed should any bona fide purchaser present himself. In consequence of the very favorable erms on which the proprietors of stock are enabled to hire these runs, paying a merely neminal price for the privilege and the encouragement generally held out to them by the Covernment, the squatting interest is the most wealthy and influential in the colony, forming indeed quite a landed aristocraev.

Another source of future wealth, when the resources of the colony shall have been fully developed, will be found in the fisheries-all the sea-coast, bays, and mouths of rivers being said to abound in a numberless variety of delicious lish, some of which appear to be peculiar to those waters, and are certainly not known in America or Europe. Mullet, bream, whiting, cod, and turtle, together with crabs, shrimps, and oysters, in great abundance, are, however, to be met with. Kangaroos and emus are common in the northern districts, as are also black swans, geese, and other aquatic birds. The brush turkey frequents the forest ands.

We shall presently speak of the gold-fields of Australia-the other mineral productions of New South Wales consist of coal, which is abundant and good; copper and lead, which have not hitherto been worked with much success: and iron, which appears to be of a very superior quality. It may not be superfluous to edd, that all the mines which have as yet been opened are on lands which have been alienated by the Government without any reservation of the mineral rights.

Sydney, the capital of New South Wales, resembles in its rapid growth some of the great American Western cities, as its population at the present moment cannot be less than between 70,600 and 80,000. Intense activity and enterprise mark its inhabitants, as a few partioulars of its imports and exports, and amount of shipping entered inward and outward, will establish. It is quite metropolitan in its character, having a magnificent government house, abundant church accommodations, a beautiful cathedral dedicated to the Roman Catholic faith, well-endewed schools, (more particularly that of Sydney College), good theaters, handsome taverns, and a public pleasure-ground called Hyde Park-to say nothing of the jail. There are also many suburban villages, communicated with by means of stage-coaches and om-Charles Philip, afterward first Governor, sail- nibuses. Paramatta, about fifteen miles from ed, having on board 757 convicts-565 male Sydney, is also of considerable importance, con- eveness of the surface render road-making an all orders should be addressed. Sold in Brooklyn by M. a. fortunately for the cause of truth and 192 female—which number, by the addi-

street a mile in length. It is connected with Sydney by means of a railway. Among other considerable towns are Windsor, Maitland Newcastle, Bathurst, and Goulburn.

The total white population of the two die

tricts of New South Wales and Port Philip,

(which are classed together in the official pa-

pers.) previous to the great emigration conse-

quent on the discovery of the gold fields, was about 270,000; the value of imports for New South Wales alone was £1,700,000 sterling; of exports, £2,000,000; tunnage of shipping entered outward, 210,300; inward, 198,400; the quantity of the single article of wool exported was 23,500,000 lbs., valued at upward of £1.250,000; of tallow, more than 15,000,000 lbs., worth £580,000-these two items, it will be observed, forming the staple produce of the districts; the remainder consisting of live stock, (principally horses for India, the Australian breed being highly esteemed,) oil, copper and copper regulus, undressed leather, and Port Philip (now called Victoria) is decidedly the "pet" colony of Australia. It covers an area of about 80,000 square miles, or more than 50,000,000 acres, and is about 500 miles in direct length east and west, with a coast line of about 600 miles. It is not more than seventeen years since it became rumored that a few adventurous owners of flocks and herds, cross. ng over from Van Dieman's Land, had found an endless undulating tract of sweet, abundant

pasture, spread out for their use beneath a cloudless, sunny sky, and watered by pleasant streams. Sir THOMAS MITCHELL, the Surveyor-General, who explored it in 1836, found t to afford so striking a contrast to the arid deserts over which he had so long traveled his weary way, that he gave it the name of Ans. tralia Felix. This fine territory immediately became the scene of the wildest of all colonizing manias, and though reckless speculation swept many individuals into ruin, the natural capabilities of the district could not be annihis lated, and thus the place, which a few years since fed a few black savages and kangaroos, was occupied, before the discovery of the goldfields, by upward of 65,000 inhabitants of Enropean origin, and fed 500,000 horned cattle, and more than 5,000,000 of sheep, producing annually above 12,000,000 lbs. of wool for exportation. All who have spoken from experience of

Victoria, (as it has been called since its erection into a separate district,) declare it to be more uniformly rich than the older colony, eapecially throughout a border stretching about 50 miles from the coast. It has several rivers: the Yarra-Yarra, -on which stands Melbourne, the capital,-the Glenelg, the Taylor, the Barwoon, the Glengary, &c., flowing from the mountain-ranges into the sea. They are not of large volume of water, nor of great length, but they appear to keep the territory well watered, and are not subject to parching drouth. The Murray. Murrumbidgee and the Severn also touch the borders of this district. A gentleman of much colonial experience, Mr. BUTTRESS, now in this city, and who was formerly a squatter in the colony, represents the scenery as beautiful and diversified. Sometimes continued successions of rolling downs, covered with soft, beautiful grass, and diversified with majestic trees; while in other places, away from the more fertile and frequented districts, are precipices, torrents, and shattered peaks. Some of the mountains are wooded to the summits, and through the openings may be seen immeasurable plains where sheep widely dot the landscape. But the following extract from a trustworthy London publication will show that this

"One unpleasant fact about this country, is the extra-ordinery number of malicious little insects. First, there are the mu-ketoes, then there are countless varieties of ant—of all sizes up to an inch in length; the largost are, on account of their ferocity, appropriately named 'colo-niel bulklogs.' Their bite is severe, as I can personally testify. In addition, we have centipedes, not to forget spiders as large as the top of a teacup."

Melbourne, the capital, at the other end of the land-locked bay of Port Philip, has a population approaching to 50,000, and is partly built of brick and partly of granite. Steamboats ply daily to the neighboring ports, and at intervals to Sydney and Hobart Town. Across the bay, which is one of the safest and most capacious in the world, is the rapidly-rising town of Geelong, to which a steamboat runs.

Our space will not permit us to enter fully into the productions of the different districts into which Victoria is subdivided-we shall, therefore, speak of them generally, premising that they are all better watered than the older settlement of New South Wales. The soil is very fertile, averaging 30 bushels of wheat an acre, though Dr. Lang mentions an instance where 65 have been raised, and it is a peculiar feature that those tracts of new lands best adapted for the plow are naturally clear of timber and brushwood. The vine, olive, mulberry, tobacco; all flourish here, and at Geelong is a settlement of vine-growers from the south of France, who produce large quantities of excellent wine. Wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and maize are staple agricultural productions. The total value of exports from Victoria in 1950 was estimated at £820,000, composed principally of the following, namely; live stock, (horses, horned cattle, and sheep,) valued at £33,000; salt provisions, £23,000; skins, £3,000; tallow, £110,000; wool, about £590,000; the remainder consisting of timber, soap, leather, butter and cheese, &c.

South Australia occupies an area of 300,000 square miles, or nearly 20,000,000 of acres. Though not a mountainous district, it has sufficient inequalities of surface to redeem it from the character of flat monotony. The general character of the country, unless in the great alluvial plains, which form its surface riches, is that of gently undulating ground, with forest glades and clumps. Thousands of acres have been broken up from which it has not been found necessary to remove a single tree, and in other parts, where the wood was more abundant, the process of "girdling," or destroying the sap, was found sufficient for bringing the whole field into cultivation the first year, and removing one tree after another at the farmer's leisure. There is little natural water communication, but the hardness and